

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

TERMS.
One copy, per annum in advance, \$4.00
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1858.

CASH!

We have tried the credit system long enough to know that it is a losing business, and have determined hereafter to demand the cash for all job work, advertising or subscription, except from those who are regular customers.

We are prepared to do job work of every description as neat as it can be done anywhere. Our prices will be low, and our terms cash.

¶ We have already published the card of the Democratic State Central Committee, appointing the 15th day of March next for the meeting of the Democratic State Convention. We must confess that we are opposed to this move of the Central Committee, and consider the reasons advanced by them in support of the change of the time of holding the Convention from the 8th of January as altogether unsatisfactory. We do not think a change should have been made without good and sufficient reasons, and in conformity to the expressed wishes of the Democracy of the State. But the Committee did not stop to inquire what were the wishes of the Democracy; but, without waiting to hear any expression of public sentiment, either through the press or otherwise, they proceeded, fully seven months in advance of the time of holding the Convention. In our opinion, to speak frankly, the Committee have done violence to the wishes of nine tenths of the Democracy of the State. In all our intercourse with Democrats we have yet to find one who approves the action of the Frankfort Committee. This opposition is so decided, that the Democracy of Trimble, in convention assembled, have adopted the following resolution in regard to the proposed change.

We copy the foregoing from the Cynthiana Age, more for the purpose of calling attention to the fault-finding propensity of its editor, than for an elucidation of the subject upon which it treats. Other editors have dissented from the action of the Committee, fixing the 15th of March as the day for holding the Convention; but in more courteous terms, and in a better spirit than the editor of the Age. The protests of the Louisville Courier, Louisville Democrat, Maysville Express, Lexington Statesman, &c., were couched in respectful terms, and did not seek to condemn the Committee without a hearing.

The Committee did not have the means of ascertaining the "expressed wishes" of the Democracy of the State, as their wishes in this regard had not been expressed. The editor says: "The Committee did not stop to inquire what were the wishes of the Democracy; but, without waiting to hear any expression of public sentiment, either through the press or otherwise, they proceed fully seven months in advance of the time of holding the Convention, and that the Committee have done violence to the wishes of nine tenths of the Democracy of the State." The editor adds that he has not been able to find "one who approves of the action of the Frankfort Committee."

According to the Age, Cynthiana is in a better position to ascertain public sentiment with regard to questions affecting the entire State than the Capital of the State itself; and the editor of the Age, who seems to have learned that nine tenths of the Democracy were opposed to the action of the Committee, ought forthwith to be installed chairman of the Committee in lieu of its present venerable head.

We are aware that the Central Committee are but men, and liable to err; but they have a thankless office to perform, and it has become quite fashionable for those who esteem themselves infallible to cavil at any course which may be pursued, and to avail themselves of any prejudice which may exist in any quarter against the Capital, and style the regularly constituted State Central Committee of the party the "Frankfort Committee." If it is the object of the editor to lessen the respect of the party for their servants who are to the best of their ability endeavoring to serve the Democracy of the State, and to render even the name of the Committee so odious that good men will not relish a place upon it, let him pursue the course he has begun. We trust the party will give the members of the Committee more credit for patriotism and a desire to respect their will than does the editor in question.

We have heretofore, on more than one occasion, explained the reasons which influenced the Committee, in the first instance, to designate the 15th of March, and we have no disposition to pursue the subject further. We know that every member of it was actuated by no disposition to oppose the popular will, and their recent action, changing the time of holding the Convention to the 8th of January, is of itself a sufficient reply to all insinuations to the contrary.

We desire to remind our friend of the Age, that there is no such Committee of the Democratic party as the "Frankfort Committee." The Central Committee do not deserve nick-names, and those who properly respect the Democratic party will not seek to impair the efficiency of its organization in this way. When the Committee shall display a tyrannical spirit, issue secret circulars, or refuse to obey the will of the party, it may be proper to change the men who compose it, or the location of the Committee itself; but as a "Central Committee" is a necessary part of our party organization, the position should be held in such esteem by the party as always to secure as its members prudent and capable men.

We suppose the Age is aware of the fact that, in fixing the time upon which the Convention should be held, the Committee were discharging a duty imposed upon them by the Democratic State Convention, and not usurping authority in order to dictate to the party; and in performing this duty they acted from the best lights before them. We have only to regret that they did not have the light of the "Cynthiana Age" to guide their footsteps.

To the Democratic Party of Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 28th, 1858.
The undersigned, Democratic State Central Committee of Kentucky, being assured that the day heretofore fixed by them for holding the State Convention is not acceptable to a considerable number of the party, and desiring, as far as possible, to remove all ground of complaint, and to act in concert with what they believe to be the desire of a majority, hereby designate the 8th day of January, 1859, as the time for holding the Convention. The Committee indulge the hope that the time-honored day now fixed upon will give general satisfaction throughout the State.

The attention of county meetings is called to the following resolution adopted at the last State Convention:

"For the purpose of a more perfect organization, the counties are requested hereafter to send to State Democratic Conventions no greater number of delegates than the number of votes to which they are entitled under Mason's rule; and that should any of the delegates thus appointed fail to attend, then those in attendance from such counties shall cast the entire vote for the whole delegation from their county."

In explanation, the Committee state that "Mason's rule" allows each county one vote in Convention for each hundred Democratic voters, and one vote for fractions of a hundred over fifty, according to the returns of the last general election in the State.

The Democratic papers of the State are requested to copy this card, and call attention editorially to the change of day for holding the Convention.

JEPHTHA DUDLEY,
JAMES SHANNON,
S. I. M. MAJOR,
JAS. H. GARRARD,
ISAAC WINGATE,
D. M. BOWEN,
P. U. MAJOR,
J. W. TATE,
JAS. P. METCALFE,
R. R. REVILL.

THE ILLINOIS FIGHT.—The canvass between Douglas and Lincoln, in Illinois, is still waxing warm. The greatest political excitement pervades all parties. It is quite evident, we think, that the Administration is sympathizing with Lincoln. Abolitionists as he is, and that he will be supported by the Administration party of the State generally. That this will be the case, is becoming plainer every day.—*Danville Tribune.*

So far as we know, anything may be evident to the senses of the author of the above silly paragraph—even that the tail of the comet switched off the cupola of the court-house in Danville last night—but we know at the same time that the statement that either the Administration, or the Administration party, sympathize with Lincoln, or any other Black Republican, is utterly false. Neither the one nor the other like Judge Douglas' advocacy of "Squatter Sovereignty," and they may have given palpable indications of their repudiation of his doctrines upon this subject; yet to infer thence that either sympathize with Lincoln, is not near as fair reasoning as to assume that the Louisville Journal is advocating the Black Republican cause in Illinois when it denounces Douglas, as it has done almost daily for a month past. The Journal and its followers have been guilty of such offenses heretofore; the Democratic party and the Administration never. That is a small portion of the balance in our favor.

¶ The Covington Journal, K. N., in speaking of the Democratic aspirants for the office of Governor, says:

The contract made a year ago by certain leaders with Col. Preston, to the effect that if he would withdraw from the contest for a seat in the Senate he should have the nomination for Governor, will be confirmed.

Will our cotemporary please inform us what "leaders" made this contract with Col. Preston? We never heard of the circumstance before.

COL. PRESTON FOR GOVERNOR.—A friend in Greenup county, who is a gentleman of intelligence and position among the mountain Democracy, in a letter to us on business matters, says:

"The nomination of Col. Wm. Preston, in my opinion, would not be unacceptable to the Democracy of this region. Indeed, so far as I have been able to ascertain their opinion upon the subject, they seem rather pleased with the idea of his nomination for Governor."

CALIFORNIA POLITICS.
On the 5th August the anti-Lecompton Convention, at Sacramento, nominated for Supreme Judge, John Currey, of Solano county; for Comptroller, I. N. Hawley, of Nevada; for Supreme Court Clerk, H. U. Jennings, of Butte county. Hon. Jos. C. McKibben was also nominated for Congress.

The Lecomptonites on the same day nominated J. G. Baldwin as their candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court; A. R. Meloney, of Contra Costa, as Comptroller. They made no nomination for Supreme Court Clerk.

The Republican State Convention endorsed the nomination of Currey for Judge, but nominated F. P. Tracy vice Dudley. They also nominated Dr. S. C. Gunn, of Tuolumne, as Comptroller.

SALE OF LAND AND NEGROES IN MADISON COUNTY.—In Madison county recently, the farm of Jas. Moore, 220 acres, was sold to Durrett White at \$60.05 per acre. Durrett White's farm of 300 acres was sold to Thos. S. Bronston, sr., for \$50 per acre. Thos. H. Embury sold a lot of negroes as follows: Tom, aged 28 years, \$1,050; Woodson, aged 17 years, \$1,360; Green, aged 19 years, \$1,425; Howard, aged 11 years, \$1,110; Henry, aged 24 years, \$900; Nancy, aged 15 years, \$1,115; Phebe, aged 8 years, \$700; Amelia, aged 10 years, \$1,020; Eliza, aged 40 years, \$455. Total, \$9,363.

LEXINGTON RACES.—The fall meeting over the Association Course, Lexington, will commence on Monday, October 4th, and continue throughout the week. A large number of horses are in training, and the coming meeting will equal, if indeed, it does not eclipse, in brilliancy, any heretofore held.

¶ Thos. E. C. Brinley, of Simpsonville, Ky., the great plow man, has been granted a patent for improved plow press and drill.

MURDER AT THE CYNTHIANA FAIR.—A man named Henry Whaley was killed on Thursday last on the Cynthiana Fair grounds by another man named Phillips. The parties met just at the foot of a flight of steps running up to the Amphitheatre, about three o'clock in the evening, when they attacked each other with bowie-knives. Phillips in the fray struck Whaley a blow on the neck, which severed his jugular vein and caused his instant death.—Phillips was at once arrested and lodged in jail.

¶ Thurlow Weed was in New York city recently, and was told by leading Republicans that the Republican State ticket, headed by Morgan for Governor, would be beaten some fifty or sixty thousand votes. So says the New York News.

FARMERS' BANK STOCK.—At the sale on Friday last of the estate of Thomas Jett, twenty shares of stock of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky sold for \$135 75 cents per share of \$100, on a credit of nine months.

Death of C. I. John O. Bullock.

The telegraph had scarce made known to us the illness of this talented young man, when it brought the intelligence that death, the great reaper, had garnered him in brighter spheres. He died at Columbus, Ky., his recently adopted residence, last Friday, after a short but fatal illness.

The voice of praise cannot penetrate the tomb and wake the slumberer; yet we cannot refrain from this tribute to the esteem and respect in which we have ever held the deceased. In early manhood, life opening upon him full of promise, a long career of usefulness and joy before him, he has been stricken down by the remorseless enemy of mankind, and summoned to the world of spirits.

"Death does his work
In secret, and in joy intense, untold,
As though an earthquake smacked its mumbly lips
O'er some thick-peopled city."

Young, generous, gifted with more than ordinary abilities, eminent in every social quality, a thorough scholar, a polished gentleman, and a devoted friend, he was an object of singular regard and esteem.

To the bereaved family of the deceased we offer our sincerest condolence for the terrible affliction it has pleased God to visit upon them. It is hard, indeed, to repress the tear of affection when a loved one is sternly plucked away, even though it mount on angel wings to Paradise. But it is the part of the intelligent mind, while it treasures up the memory of past intercourse, to rejoice in subdued and reverent mood, that clamorous death is but the portal to the skies, and an eternity of happiness. "There are silver heads whose race of duty is less nobly run," and the soul of him of whom we speak has wended its way, let us hope, to Heaven. Forgetfulness to his faults! Honor to his virtues!

Col. Bullock was in his 29th year. He graduated at Bloomington College, Indiana, in 1847. In 1848 he entered the law department of the University of Louisville, where he graduated in 1850. He entered upon the practice of his profession here, and continued until 1854, when he became the editor and proprietor of the Times. In 1857 he resumed his profession here, but moved to Columbus, Ky., at the beginning of the present year. Here disease came upon him in his new home, in the midst of full joy and bright hopes, and ended his career.

His remains will arrive here this morning, by the Jeffersonian road. They will be borne from thence to Cave Hill Cemetery, where they will remain in the vault until to-morrow afternoon, when his funeral will take place.—*Lou. Courier, 27th.*

The Contested Election Case.

The Board of Commissioners, composed of Andrew M. Uroe, county judge, Chas. M. Thuston, county clerk, and Warrick Lynn, justice of the peace, met on Saturday for the purpose of trying the case of Thomas Bateman vs. Wm. K. Thomas, contesting the office of judge.

James Speed, Joshua F. Bullitt, and Isaac Caldwell, appeared for Bateman; Hamilton Pope, W. T. Haggin, and Judge Pirley, for Thomas. The first point raised was whether the notice of an intention to contest had been served upon Thomas within ten days after the election, as prescribed by the Revised Statutes. Mr. Speed, as attorney for Bateman, delivered the notice to a member of Mr. Thomas' family on the 16th of August, Thomas being out of the city.

R. F. Baird testified that the certificate of election was presented to Thomas on the 5th of August. Joseph Conn, deputy county clerk, testified that none of the certificates were signed on Friday, the 6th, at about 10½ o'clock. All the certificates were drawn up in blank on Thursday. At 6 o'clock Matlack and Clement, the examiners of the poll books, told Mr. Conn that they had not signed their books, but had made the vote for Jailer a tie. He then closed the office for the night and issued certificates the next day.

The question was argued as to the time of serving the notice by the various counsel. The court then adjourned until Thursday next, when, perhaps, a decision may be rendered.—*Lou. Cour.*

COURT OF APPEALS.

SATURDAY, Sept. 25, 1858.

CASES DECIDED.
Dilla vs. Ratliffe, Pike; reversed.
Barnett's adm'r. v. Barnett's adm'r., Green; reversed.

Phillips, et al. v. Adams, Morgan; reversed.
Hager v. Mayo, et al.; Floyd; affirmed.
Watson v. Large, et al.; Lawrence; reversed.
Lolles, et al. v. Shrader, Hickman; affirmed as a delay case.

ORDERS.
Stone v. Smith;
McIntire, et al. v. Goodman;
Barber's adm'r. v. Hopewell;
Lee v. Coleman, et al.;
Trumbo's heirs v. Arnold;
Grant, et al. v. Fletcher;—were argued.
Ryburn v. Commonwealth; motion to dismiss overruled.

Ditto v. Young, et al.; opinion modified and rehearing overruled.
Young v. Withers; petition for rehearing filed.
Murray v. Caruthers, et al.; petition for rehearing filed.

MONDAY, Sept. 27, 1858.

CASES DECIDED.
Wilcox & Peam v. Calhoun's adm'r., &c.; reversed.
Trumbo's heirs v. Arnold; affirmed.
Lee v. Ficklin Coleman, et al.; affirmed.

Stone v. Smith; reversed.
Barber's adm'r. v. Hopewell et al.; reversed.
Terry v. Cabell; affirmed.
McIntire v. Goodman; affirmed.
Grierrant v. Fletcher affirmed in part.

ORDERS.
Hornbeck v. Brinegar;
Lykin and wife v. Hazelrigg;
Crawford v. Howard;
Hazelrigg v. Roberts—were argued.
Watson v. Large et al.; petition for rehearing filed.

¶ Third street was the scene of a homicide, last evening, about two o'clock, or a little after. Robert Lindsey came up to D. L. Ward, who was sitting or standing in front of Mr. Diller's tobacco store. Some conversation ensued. Lindsey called Ward a liar. Ward struck him, and Lindsey shot him instantly. Ward staggered into this office, and sat down in a chair. "Lindsey did it," said he, "arrest him"—walked a few steps, to a table, laid down, and died in about half an hour. The testimony before the Coroner's inquest will be found in another column. The parties were printers by trade. Lindsey was working in the Courier office; the deceased left this office a strike some weeks ago. Lindsey has a family in this city. Ward has a wife and two children, who live in Covington, Ky.—*Lou. Democrat.*

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]
The Late Balloon Tragedy in Illinois—Authentic Particulars.

The startling story of the late frightful ascent of two small children alone in a balloon, has naturally excited some incredulity, which in turn has been given by the rather dry and unromantic given of the event. But the return to our city of the aeronaut, Mr. S. M. Brooks, enables us to give an authentic confirmation and true version of the thrilling narrative. The gentleman kindly informs us substantially as follows:

He was to have ascended from the Fair Grounds at Centralia, on Friday, the 17th inst., but finding himself unwell, accepted the offer of another aeronaut, Mr. Wilson, who volunteered to take his place in the balloon. Mr. Wilson effected a beautiful ascent, at 5½ p. m., floating westward, and then southward, rising two and a half miles, and at about 6½ p. m. descended, sixteen miles southward of the starting point. He was caught by a tree about forty-five rods from the farm-house of Mr. Benjamin Harvey. The spot is some two miles and a half west from Rome, Jefferson county. Mr. Harvey and his family, and others, gathered, and disentangled the airship. They then pulled the car to the ground, and some boys held the ropes as the voyager alighted, and while he was drawn off in conversation with the inquisitive people, the balloon was towed to the house, and Mr. Harvey prepared to have some sport by rising the length of the rope, to be pulled down. Proving too heavy to rise, he stepped out, and put in his three children, a lad of three years, a girl of eight, and a still older girl. At this point Mr. Wilson called out to those holding the ropes to be sure and hold fast. But the three children were too heavy, and the oldest was taken out. At this instant, through the unwatchfulness of the persons at the cords, the balloon suddenly and very swiftly went up! The anchor struck in a rail fence, but tore it away, while a cry of horror burst from the agonized group. The children screamed with horror, and the piteous appeal "Pull me down, father!" as it instantly grew fainter and fainter, rendered the parents, and, indeed, all present, for the time, perfectly frantic. It was now past seven o'clock, was becoming dark, and the balloon was soon lost sight of! A period of more intense wretchedness to the parental heart, can scarcely be imagined.

As there was a little wind, the balloon had gone almost directly upward, till its disappearance in a southerly course. Messengers were dispatched through the region in every direction, and the alarm spread rapidly, creating every where the intensest excitement. In all quarters the men and boys rallied in parties to scour the country and search the woods, in the expectation that the victims would somewhere descend and be subjected to the perils of drowning, or else of starving undiscovered.

At Centralia the intelligence caused an indescribable sensation. The popular anxiety—almost agony—called out Mr. Brooks, who assured the people that the balloon would probably descend within two to three hours, and within, at most, thirty miles of the point of starting. He also sent to the distracted parents the best assurance possible in the case, informing them that there would be no danger except from a descent in the woods, when the children might be with difficulty found and from the older child's first stepping out and leaving the younger again to rise. Apart from these perils, in themselves improbable, Mr. Brooks apprehended no danger to the little voyagers. Yet the idea became current that they must encounter a frigid atmosphere which they could not survive.

It was about three o'clock on Saturday morning that Mr. Ignatius Acheson, living on Moore's prairie, eight miles from Mount Vernon, got up as he says, and went out upon his porch "to see the blazing star"—the comet. An immense spectre rising from a tree, about twenty yards distant, rather appalled him, and he re-entered the house, and waked his family. On his coming out again, a weak and piteous voice called to him from the spectre, "Come here and let us down; we're almost froze!" Mr. Acheson, speedily perceived the astonishing nature of the case, mustered help, cut away several limbs of the tree, and drew the car in safety to the ground. The little boy was first lifted out, and when placed upon his feet instantly ran "several yards, then turned, and for a moment contemplated the balloon with apparently intense curiosity. The little girl told their sorrows and adventures, and broke her broken heart to these people, who, strangely indeed, had not heard of the disaster.

A messenger arrived at Mr. Harvey's, eighteen miles distant, at two p. m., with the transporting tidings that the children were safe. We will leave it to our reader's heart to suggest the joy which the intelligence caused. It was late in the afternoon when the little ones arrived and were clasped once more in the embrace of their parents.

The happy result was received in Centralia, and announced on Sunday morning in the churches amid ecstasies of joy. The children were brought there on Monday, and welcomed with the firing of cannon and a general jubilee. Photographic portraits of them were taken by Mr. William B. Matthews, artist in Centralia. A variety of presents were made to them, and the children were taken to the city. The girl is named Martha Ann, and her little brother, David Isaac. She says that she soon cried herself to sleep, and that she cried till she slept a little, and then awakened in the tree.

Mr. Brooks affirms that the balloon must have descended by eleven o'clock of Friday night, and hence had remained in the tree till its discovery through the kindness of "the blazing star," and the astronomical wakefulness of Mr. Acheson.

The juvenile adventures, which we suppose may soon be seen by all the curious at the St. Louis Museum.

FARM SOLD.—The farm of Mr. Ben F. Offutt, which was advertised in this paper, was sold publicly on Saturday, at \$78 20 per acre. It contains 200 acres, and brought the snug little sum of \$15,640. Mr. Aleck Offutt was the purchaser.
Georgetown Gazette.

Neuralgia.

A gentleman living in Philadelphia says: "In passing through Pittsburgh, some months since, I purchased a bottle of *Barbier's Holland Bitters*. It relieved me so much, that on returning home I bought two more bottles from Dr. Dyott, which completely cured me of Neuralgia. I have recommended the article to many of my friends, and four or five of the number say it cured them. I think that my recommendation has done more for its sale in Philadelphia than your advertising."

(We are not permitted to publish the name, but any person calling at the store, or communicating with us by letter, will be convinced of the truth of this statement.)

WHAT EVERYBODY SAYS, MUST BE TRUE.—We have heard but one opinion expressed as to the merits of BRAGG'S ARCTIC LINIMENT. It is universally pronounced to be the best Liniment in the world for curing Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Neuralgia, Palsy, Sore Breasts, Tetters, Ringworm, and all diseases of the Skin. It is also an infallible remedy for nearly all diseases of which animals are subjected, especially horses and mules. For sale by Druggists generally.
sep23 t-w&w2

DIED.

In Covington, Ky., on the afternoon of the 23d inst., WILLIAM HONOR, child of John W. and Elizabeth S. Fennell, aged 11 months and 19 days.

In Louisville, on Sunday morning, the 9th inst., after several months' suffering from dropsy, Col. JOSEPH METCALFE, in the 46th year of his age.

On the 20th instant, ROBERT GARRISON, of Louisville.

At her home, in Victoria county, Texas, on the 7th inst., MARY H. WATSON, wife of A. G. Watson, Jacob Castleman, deceased, of Woodford county, Ky.

In St. Louis, on the 23d inst., at the residence of Mr. Thomas Boone, Mrs. BEBECCA JANE, wife of Capt. J. R. Soule, and daughter of Judge David Foster, of Howard county, Mo., in the 39th year of her age.

In New Orleans, on the 21st, of yellow fever, AGUSTIN W. ELDER, aged 47 years, a native of Lexington, Ky., and a resident of New Orleans for the last two years.

In Little Rock, Ark., on the 21st inst., Mrs. MARY ANN LYNCH, aged 30 years, wife of Franklin Lynch.

FOR CONGRESS.

LAWRENCEBURG, KY., Aug. 27, 1858.
MR. EDITOR: You are authorized to announce me as a candidate for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District, subject to the decision of a Democratic Convention.

W. F. LEATHERS.
Barnesday Gazette and Louisville Courier publish the above till ordered to discontinue, and charge Yeoman office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To the Voters of Kentucky.
I am a candidate for re-election as Auditor of Public Accounts. My past official conduct is the only guarantee that I can offer for the future.
sep16 t-w&w2 THOS. S. PAGE.

PAGE, GAINES & PAGE,

Fall Importation of 1858

ST. CLAIR STREET.

We are now in receipt of our Fall stock, which for variety, style, and cheapness cannot be surpassed, consisting in part of:
Rich Dress Silks, Ribbons, Silk Robes,
Trimmings, Lace and Embroideries,
Fancy Laines, White Goods,
M. rines, Lace Sets, Collars and Sleeves,
Hoop Skirts, Lace Curtains,
We have also on hand, and will be receiving during the season, a large stock of Staple Goods, English and American Prints, Flannels, Sheetings, Table Damask, a superior stock of Hosiery and Underwear for Gents and Ladies, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, all of the newest and choicest styles.

Hardware and Groceries of all kinds;
C. A. R. D. E. S.
Velvet, Tapestry, and Brussels; 2 and 3-ply Ingrains; Rugs, Mats, and Oilcloths.

Queneware and Glassware of every Description.
All kinds of Country Produce, Jeans, White and Plaid Linsey, Yarn Stocks and Stockings, taken in exchange for goods.

Buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. We can and will offer inducements. Give us a call, and judge for yourselves.
oct1 w&w2 PAGE, GAINES & PAGE.

Rheumatism Cured.

To the readers of the Yeoman: Presence this notice. If not afflicted yourself, you may see suffering humanity by sending it to some one who is.

Dr. Mortimore, by personal treatment, and the use of his remedy, by Physicians and Druggists, has cured probably twenty thousand cases of this painful and paralyzing disease—comprising cases of every seeming form, from those of a recent inflammatory (acute) character, to old chronic cases of ten, twenty, and even thirty years' standing.

This disease is becoming more prevalent every year, and is seldom cured, or even alleviated, by the usual course of treatment. In its active form it often proves fatal, or if not soon arrested, becomes chronic—stiffens the joints, contracts the ligaments, muscles, and tendons, and thus renders the sufferer a cripple for life, or, if ever afterwards cured, even by the use of this remedy, requires longer treatment and greater expense.

This is a vegetable internal remedy which cures the proprietor of it after long suffering, and all the usual remedies known had failed, and is safe to be used in any state of health—even by the most delicate female or child, and its success, in curing rheumatism, is attested by thousands, among whom are eminent physicians, ministers of various denominations, prominent journalists, and individuals of high standing throughout our country, such as should inspire confidence in every rational mind.

This evidence can be had on call at the office; or those at a distance, by addressing the proprietor, will receive, by mail, a circular of evidence. The remedy can be had at \$5 per bottle, or five bottles for \$20. Persons ordering at a distance can remit at the proprietor's risk by registering letter, and the medicine will be forwarded by express, or as directed, to any place in the United States or Europe.

Apply to or address
DR. D. MORTIMORE,
Third street, opposite John office,
Louisville, Ky.

¶ Dr. M. can refer to more than one thousand physicians and druggists in the United States in behalf of the efficacy of this remedy.
sep9 t-w&wly

Polytechnic School.

The undersigned will open the 16th session of his school on the first Monday in September next.

Young men who design to become Book-keepers, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, or Draftsmen, will be qualified for their respective professions.

Pupils thoroughly prepared to enter either as Freshmen or Sophomores in any College.

The standard of morals in this school will continue to be second to none.

TERMS PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS.
Board and tuition, invariably in advance... \$80
Tuition alone... 20

E. A. GRANT, Principal.

FRANKFORT, KY., Aug. 28, 1858—lmw&wtw

THE "ELIXIR."

Prepared by Dr. JAS. WILLIAMS for the cure of DYSPEPSY, and nothing but DYSPEPSY, (as advertised in another column,) has, by its own merits, obtained for itself so high a reputation in Philadelphia, that Physicians acquainted with its properties, are using it themselves and prescribing it to their patients, convinced, by observation, of its great efficacy in restoring the disordered digestive organs to healthy function. Numerous cases of Dyspepsia of the most aggravated character which were abandoned as incurable by some of the Medical Faculty, have, by the use of this Elixir, been restored to perfect health, as attested certificates testify.

FALL MILLINERY GOODS.

Mrs. Margaret Herrensmitth
Will open her FALL MILLINERY GOODS on Wednesday, September 29th, on St. Clair street.
sep28 w&w-lm

CLARKE'S AMBROTYPE GALLERY

IS ON MAIN STREET, ADJOINING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, FRANKFORT, KY.

THE CHEAPEST, MOST TRUTHFUL, AND DURABLE PICTURE MADE IN FRANKFORT.

CLARKE'S AMBROTYPE GALLERY, FRANKFORT, KY.

J. C. ARTHUR, of Suffolk, Virginia, and a graduate of the Georgetown College, Ky., will open a school for boys, in a room over the Engine House, in this city, on Monday, Sept. 13th, 1858, for a term of 40 weeks, at \$40 per scholar—payable, one half in advance—the remainder at the end of 20 weeks.

References—Rev. C. LEWIS, J. B. THARP, and the Faculty of Georgetown College. w&wtf
Frankfort, Sept. 7, 1858.

School Notice.

J. C. ARTHUR, of Suffolk, Virginia, and a graduate of the Georgetown College, Ky., will open a school for boys, in a room over the Engine House, in this city, on Monday, Sept. 13th, 1858, for a term of 40 weeks, at \$40 per scholar—payable, one half in advance—the remainder at the end of 20 weeks.

References—Rev. C. LEWIS, J. B. THARP, and the Faculty of Georgetown

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

(From the N. Y. News.)

THE THREE STATE CONVENTIONS.

We give below the resolutions adopted by the several Conventions lately held at Syracuse.

The first are those of the "Republican," and are recommended by the Committee on Resolutions "as the expression of the sentiments of this Convention," and were unanimously adopted.

They are mostly confined, it will be noticed, to the worn and exhausted subjects of slavery, abolitionism, the Kansas question, &c., and a tirade against the Supreme Court of the United States.

The eleventh and twelfth resolutions, it will be observed, correspond exactly with the seventh, eighth, and ninth resolutions adopted by the Know-Nothing Convention in reference to a Registry law, and for holding the naturalized citizen in a State of probation for twelve months before he can exercise the privilege of voting. The "Republicans" have for years been flatter the foreign born citizen, and wheedling them through all sorts of pledges and promises into the support of Black "Republicanism," or Abolition principles. How honest they were in the professions made, the adoption of the Know-Nothing platform in reference to foreigners will explain. Both parties now insist upon holding back from voting the foreign born twelve months after naturalization—next year or the year after the time will be extended to as many years. In fact, if this principle, openly enforced now by both the "Republican" and Know-Nothing parties, is carried out, it will be the entering wedge of excluding finally the foreign born from voting at all.

These illiberal and unjust sentiments are in strange contrast with the noble and liberal principles of the Democratic party, which it has always acted on, and which are now reiterated in the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention, not only upon the subject of naturalization, but on other subjects connected with the best interests of the country at large as well as of the party.

We call for a careful reading of the three sets of resolutions, and leave each and all to decide for themselves which party is most worthy of support.

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Black "Republican" State Convention, Sept. 9, 1858:

1. Resolved, That the "Republican" party was called into being by an imminent public danger and an urgent public necessity—the danger of the subjugation of our vast national territory to human slavery, and the necessity of resisting and the arraying of that calamity.

2. Resolved, That the surrender of those territories to slavery would be at once a national crime, a national disaster, and national shame; and that every American, whether in the North or in the South, who lives, or whose posterity must live by any other means than that of enslaved, benighted, and imbruted human chattel, every one who does not regard those who live by honest muscular exertions, as necessarily the "mud sills of society," has a deep personal interest in the triumph of our cause.

3. Resolved, That our attitude of active, positive, resolute resistance to slavery—extension is that of our Revolutionary fathers, and the founders of this Republic; and our doctrine and practice of legislative prohibition of slavery in the Federal Territories was first propounded by Thomas Jefferson, and heartily approved by George Washington, along with that great majority of the distinguished patriots and statesmen of the South as well as the North, and that New York, now happily a free State, cannot, without dishonor, take lower ground in opposition to the spread of our great national cancer, than she deliberately assumed and unflinchingly maintained throughout her forty years of independent existence as a slave State.

4. Resolved, That in thus proclaiming our determined and unalterable repugnance to the extension of slavery, we disclaim all unkind feeling or ungenerous purpose toward our brethren of the South. We disclaim all intent or wish to war upon or harm them; we insist that they have no right to regard as invidious or hostile our persistence in a policy which their fathers first traced out for our fathers and themselves; and we hold that the true interest and enduring honor of every portion of the Confederacy require the consecration of every remaining acre of national territory to the uses of Free Labor and Free Men.

5. Resolved, That the dicta pronounced by the Supreme Court of the Republic in the Dred Scott decisions, making every square mile of Federal territory *prima facie* slave territory by increasing the facility with which such extension may be effected, deepens the obligation resting upon us to resist the extension of slavery; and despite such dicta as the Supreme Court, we affirm the power and duty of Congress to exclude slavery from the Territory of the United States.

6. Resolved, That we point with pride to the history and present attitude of Kansas as evidence that Northern resistance to slavery extension, even though struggling against the full power and determined exertions of the Federal Executive, Judiciary, Senate, and Congress, and the triumphs of the House also, is not ineffectual nor fruitless, but certain, earnestly and steadfastly maintained, to be crowned with a beneficent and far-reaching triumph.

7. Resolved, That to the heroic and devoted pioneers of Kansas we tender assurance of our admiration of their courage and fidelity, our profound sympathy for their most unmerited trials and sufferings, and our congratulations on their triumphs, so nobly and now so nearly achieved in the face of unprecedented embarrassments, perils and sacrifices; and we hold up their example to the imitation of their and our brethren, who are going forth to people Arizona and the vast uncivilized regions which own the sway of our Union.

8. Resolved, That the attempt of the present Federal Administration to force Kansas into the Union under a slave Constitution, never authorized by her people, but indignantly repudiated as a usurpation and a fraud, is but a natural climax of a long series of wrongs and injustices instigated by the same spirit and emanating from the same source, and while rejoicing over its defeat, we realize that the blow was none the less felonious because of the energy and address with which it was parried and its purpose baffled.

9. Resolved, That we demand the prompt admission of Kansas as a Free State, upon the application about to be made by her people, and we protest against any respect or deference to the invidious conditions of admission imposed on her alone by the English bill, as unjust in itself and insulting to every Free State in the Union.

10. Resolved, That the financial policy of the present Federal Administration, more up as it is of boundless prodigality in expenditure, coupled with utter neglect to balance the expenditure by any other resource than borrowing, deserves the unqualified reprobation of every considerate citizen, and we call upon our rulers to stop the incurring of millions after millions of debt, by some comprehensive and adequate system of finance, ere the nation drift heedlessly and helplessly into bankruptcy.

11. Resolved, That some stringent and effective measure to prevent fraudulent voting, is imperatively required; and we urge upon our next Legislature the necessity and the duty of enacting such safeguards for the elective franchise, as will render illegal voting thereof impossible.

12. Resolved, That the principle embodied in our present State Convention of requiring some time to intervene between the act of naturalization and the consequent exercise of the right of suffrage is sound and just, and we recommend such an extension of that intervening time as will preclude the future naturalization of voters under the auspices of partisan committees, with a view to using the votes so procured in a pending election.

13. Resolved, That we insist on the completion of our State Canals at the earliest practicable day, as dictated also by considerations of expediency

and general utility; and we trust that our next Legislature will make full and final provision for such completion forthwith.

14. Resolved, That it is eminently desirable that the title to all domain should be acquired and appropriated to the pioneers and actual settlers, rather than by monopolists and speculators, and that to this end we urge upon Congress the immediate passage of the bill submitted last winter by the Hon. G. Grow, of Pennsylvania, opening the public lands for ten years to unimpeded settlement, before they can be purchased on speculation or acquired by any but an actual settler.

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Know-Nothing Convention Sept. 9.

1. Resolved, That while we recognize the power of Congress over the Territories of the United States, we deny its right to establish slavery within the Territories, to extend slavery thereto, or to declare its extension therein, against the voice and the will of the people.

2. Resolved, That to the citizens of the United States, residing in the Territories, belongs the power of framing their Constitution as a State, and that whenever it is Republican in its form, and consistent with the Constitution of the United States, it must be admitted into the Union upon an equality with all the other States.

3. Resolved, That the attempt of the National Administration to force the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas, against their repeated and earnest protests, and the attempt to discriminate between the population of a slaveholding and non-slaveholding State, by seeking to admit a State with slavery, with a less population than a State without slavery, was anti-Republican in principle, dangerous to the peace and harmony of the country, and at variance with the whole spirit of our American Government and people.

4. Resolved, That we rejoice in the successful rebuke of this attempted wrong and outrage by the people of Kansas, acting on their own solemn responsibility, and free from all interference from any other quarter.

5. Resolved, That to the members of Congress, who nobly sustained this principle of free government against the opposition of the dominant party, North and South, East and West, is due an expression of the thanks and obligations of the true men in the land who believe that patriotism is higher than party, and that justice between States and citizens should control the legislation of this country.

6. Resolved, That especially to our countrymen in Congress, John J. Crittenden of Kentucky, John Bell of Tennessee, Humphrey Marshall of Kentucky, Henry Winter Davis and all his noble "American" compatriots in Maryland, and all that gallant band of Southern "Americans" in Congress, who stood by the integrity of the Union, and the rights of the people of Kansas to make their own laws, our thanks are due.

7. Resolved, That the members of this Convention seeking to do all in their power to obtain a pure ballot-box, and an honest franchise, recognize now as legal and just the same conditions of the subjugation of our vast national territory to human slavery, and the necessity of resisting and the arraying of that calamity.

8. Resolved, That to secure and maintain a pure ballot-box and an honest franchise, it is unnecessary to pass a registry law, thereby obtaining evidence of the citizenship, and proof that all who vote are entitled to do so. Against the practice of legislative prohibition of slavery in the Federal Territories, we insist that they have no right to regard as invidious or hostile our persistence in a policy which their fathers first traced out for our fathers and themselves; and we hold that the true interest and enduring honor of every portion of the Confederacy require the consecration of every remaining acre of national territory to the uses of Free Labor and Free Men.

9. Resolved, That, to prevent fraudulent voting, all who become citizens of the United States, ought to reside in the State at least one year after receiving their naturalization papers before voting, which is the period required of the citizens from other States, and of all native born citizens.

10. Resolved, That while it is not the policy or purpose of the United States to prevent emigration, it is the duty of the Federal and State Governments to see that the powers of the Old World are not allowed to transpire the inmates of the prisons, almshouses, and hospitals, to the shores of the United States. The honest and intelligent, the poor and the rich, the exile from oppression, and all who love liberty regulated by law, are welcome to those whose views and crimes have made them so much the terror and dread of the land of their nativity, as to require their banishment to some foreign land.

11. Resolved, That we seek to Americanize the Government by re-establishing the spirit and patriotism of its founders, and of Washington, its father, by providing free schools for the young; by industrious protection for home labor, and for home manufactures, and for the completion and protection of our established works of internal improvements; for economy and accountability in the General and State Governments, and for the elevation of men to office who will be true to their principles, and know no master but the Constitution and laws which they have sworn to support.

12. Resolved, That the people of this State cannot too highly estimate the importance to the Commonwealth of the great internal channels of commerce within its borders, and that the immediate completion of the enlargement of the canals is demanded by every consideration of political economy.

13. Resolved, That this Convention does not assent to the proposition that, inasmuch as the railroads of this State are owned by private corporations, the canals also should be owned by corporations; but that we are opposed to the sale of the canals, and believe they should ever be sacredly held as the property of the people, and for the public good.

14. Resolved, That the building up of mammoth railroad corporations is dangerous to the welfare of the State, and to the interests of the people, for the increase of power of such corporations should be guarded with a watchful eye.

15. Resolved, That having tendered terms of honorable union to the "Republican" Convention now in session in this city, and such terms having been evaded as a compromise, after a Joint Committee of Conference, by a vote of 14 to 2, has agreed upon a common platform of resolution, we hereby re-affirm all the principles of the "American" party, adopted at Birmingham in 1855, and re-affirmed at Troy in 1857.

16. Resolved, That we invite the hearty co-operation of all who, concurring with us in sentiment, seek in good faith to reform the abuses long existing in the past, and of those who desire to make our Government, State and national, pure in principle, just in administration, and practical in its results, to meet by those to be fought in the field and labored in the council to make it the freest and the best Government in the world.

17. Resolved, That we pledge our hearty and undivided support to the men nominated by this Convention as their standard-bearers for 1858, and that as members of the "American" party, we will do all in our power to elevate them to the position of principle therein set forth.

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Democratic State Convention Sept. 16.

1. Resolved, That we are content that the American people should judge the administration of James Buchanan by its acts. They will recognize what history will not fail to record, that by its domestic policy it has discomfited the designs of sectionalism at either extremity of the Union; has preserved the public peace, and has left the future disposition of a Senator from this State, that by the preponderance of the Northern States in Congress, a victory has been won over the South; that we repudiate any such appeal to sectional numbers against the rights of sister States; and that we rely upon the national and patriotic Democracy of the North, in conjunction with their brethren of the South, to maintain the rights and equality of all the States against any such usurpation of the Federal power.

2. Resolved, That we regard all legislation intended to obstruct the emigration of foreigners, or to deprive them of their rights when naturalized, as alike impolitic and unjust. That we regard the recent proffer of the "Republican" Convention to the citizens of this State, which naturalized citizens now enjoy, by lengthening the term of probation, when contrasted with their former professions of devotion to that class, as not less hypocritical and shameless than the avowals of the same party of a readiness to pass a registry law, such as they had before declared unconstitutional and inexpedient.

3. Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate enlargement of the Erie and lateral canals; that the true friends of those who seek by economy and a faithful administration of their finances, to reduce the burdens upon transportation, and devote the means of the canals to their enlargement, instead of wasting them in profligate jobs, prosecuted under the charge of conducting official business, and for such wasteful administration, the enlargement could now be completed, we look to the election of a Democratic Administration to perfect that work, and to complete the policy already initiated, which, by reducing the tolls, has largely increased the tonnage of the canals and invited new agencies for the developments of their traffic.

4. Resolved, That our political opponents, whether carrying a false policy that invariably ends in increased taxes and the embarrassment of the Treasury, or framing a negro suffrage amendment to be lost in the pigeon-holes of the Executive Chamber, whether devising a cumbersome system of Metropolitan Police in the name of public order, and converting it to partisan purposes, or wasting their time in shrieking over bleeding Kansas, while closing their ears to appeals of suffering classes in their own State, and shutting their eyes to scenes of public disorder, have shown themselves incompetent for the duties of government, and unworthy the confidence of the people.

5. Resolved, That the question of ordering a Convention to amend the Constitution is one that belongs to the people in their primary capacity, and that we invite them to do so, as it is now submitted to them; that relying upon the capacity of the people for self-government, we shall look to such a Convention, if called, to place our organization on a firmer basis, and consolidate and strengthen popular rights, by more strictly defining the limits of delegated power, by introducing new elements of life in the organization, and greater accountability in the administration, and a higher standard of public action.

6. Resolved, That the Democracy of New York, while not indifferent to the merits and claims of distinguished Democratic statesmen of their own and sister States, are devoted to the great work of establishing the ascendancy of their political principles within their own limits, and of co-operating with the Democratic brethren of other States in their maintenance, and cannot be diverted from this paramount duty, to mingle in controversies among political leaders, or to become subservient to the aspirations of statesmen, however able and worthy; principles, not men, is the sentiment which, at this time peculiarly, should be inscribed on their banners, and lead them on to victory.

7. Resolved, That the acts and decisions of the Hon. Horatio Seymour, President of this Convention, have from the commencement to the close of the proceedings, amid all its trying incidents, been characterized by the impartiality, even-handed justice, and courtesy which have ever distinguished his public actions, and entitled him to the renewed assurance of the attachment, and a renewed expression of the thanks, of the Democracy of the State of New York.

[From the Louisville Courier.]

Another Voice for Preston.

The Elizabethtown Democrat, a weekly, which, under the editorial care of Robert S. Ford, Esq., has become an indispensable part of the body and the soul of the glorious and victorious Democracy, is of our friends, and our talented, our true, and our distinguished fellow-citizen, Col. Wm. Preston, for the next Democratic Governor of Kentucky. In its issue of September 22d, that sterling paper speaks in the following terms of Col. Preston:

It has begun to be a subject of discussion in the press throughout the State, as to who shall be selected as the candidate of Democracy for the next Governor. Among the names already suggested for the nomination, are those of Col. Wm. Preston, of Louisville, and of Hon. Beriah Magoffin, of Harrodsburg. Col. W. J. Heady has also signified his willingness to accept the nomination, if tendered to him. These gentlemen are all men of high standing, and would do credit to the State in any capacity in which they might be called to act. Against either their public or private character, the slightest blemish can be found. We would not, therefore, attempt, at this early stage, a comparison between the qualifications of these gentlemen for the position to which they aspire. We desire that the voice of the Democracy be freely and fairly expressed, and we would not deign to judge the standing of any one of them before the people, who have the right to decide either their public or private character, or the slightest blemish can be found. We would not, therefore, attempt, at this early stage, a comparison between the qualifications of these gentlemen for the position to which they aspire. We desire that the voice of the Democracy be freely and fairly expressed, and we would not deign to judge the standing of any one of them before the people, who have the right to decide either their public or private character, or the slightest blemish can be found.

To those of our citizens who know him, we praise is superfluous; to those who do not, we would say, a more true-hearted, high-toned gentleman, and a more honorable Democrat, does not walk the proud old State of Kentucky. Coming into the Democratic party as he did with all the high, chivalric feeling of his departed leader, Clay, clinging around his heart, with the almost prophetic words of that great man ringing in his ears, "that whenever his party in the North became sectional, or threatened with Abolitionism, from that moment I'm a Democrat," his disgust for trucking, tricky Know-Nothingism, was supreme; and he plunged at once into the foremost ranks of the Democracy, and died bravely in the mob party in Louisville. He was not afraid of death; he was willing, nay, glad to accept it; he was willing to sacrifice his time, his private fortune, and even endanger his life, for the success of Democratic principles, and the defeat of a party that nearly ruined his State and city; and now the Democracy, always grateful and appreciative of courage and talent, propose his name as a fit and proper standard-bearer of the Kentucky Democracy into the gubernatorial mansion at Frankfort. For one, we say, hurrah for Preston!

U. S. GRAND LODGE OF OLD FELLOWS.—The U. S. Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. assembled in Baltimore on Monday week. Twenty-four grand lodges and fourteen grand encampments were represented. The order in Kentucky is represented in a flourishing condition. The report of the Grand Sir is a lengthy document, giving the most full and interesting particulars of the order throughout the jurisdiction of the Lodge.

The receipts of the fiscal year closing on the 1st of September, from the Grand Lodges, were \$9,608 38—making a total of \$10,910 78. The whole receipts up to the 1st of the year for all sources were \$12,198 79, and there is still due the sum of \$5,373 05, of which it is estimated \$4,500 will be paid during the session, and which, from the estimates, will leave a deficit of \$1,201 21. The whole amount appropriated at the last session was \$18,662 75, and the actual amount expended, \$16,318 30—leaving an excess of appropriation over actual expense, of \$2,344 45. He says there will, nevertheless, be a deficiency arising out of the fact that the arrears of the two past sessions is for the most part outstanding—the precise amount of this deficit will depend upon the actual amount of receipts after making up of this report and before the close of the session, which will only have been ascertained by the report of the committee on finance; but whatever it may be, its entire amount should be provided for without recourse to temporary shifts, which only serve to defer and augment a debt which should be promptly discharged. It may be said, in relation to the fiscal operations of the year, that the revenue in view of the monetary difficulties which have everywhere, and in every channel of business prevailed, has been much greater than might have been expected, and it may be inferred, that the return in the last year has been 144 associations, 3,395 churches, 2,191 ordained ministers, and 225,443 members.

New Relations with China.

Our dispatches and advices have fully confirmed the original intelligence of a general commercial treaty with China, made separately by each of the powers, France, England, Russia, and the United States. It seems to be really the great Celestial Empire is at last to be opened to the commerce of the world. The brother of the sun, cousin of the moon, and patron of the fixed stars, who condescends in his ineffable grace to rule over that Empire, seems at last to be convinced that the outer barbarians are pressing and formidable enough to be taken notice of, and that they must be allowed henceforth to trade with the subjects of that august potentate.

The effect of this change in the commerce of the world will undoubtedly be very great and very marked, but its immediate developments and its first mode of manifestation are at present doubtful. It may be considered certain, however, that as soon as all restrictions are removed from trade, three hundred millions of people, who now use goods manufactured by hand, will be induced by superior quality and cheapness to use goods made by machinery. In some form or other England or the United States will soon be required to supply them immense quantities of cheap cottons, and the market for cotton will be enlarged and the demand for cotton increased accordingly.

The effect of this increased trade will be an increased export of tea, silk, ivory, and other Chinese products. Neither England nor America has any use for more bullion than can be procured from their own respective possessions; and so far from desiring to bring back their ships freighted with silver, they will be anxious to make the double profit on a return cargo. There will thus be a tendency towards an immense increase of our trade with China.

Another effect of it seems likely to be the enormous aggrandizement of San Francisco, or some other port on our Pacific coast. Any large city there, which can secure by its position or enterprise a good trade with China, will have such advantages over any Atlantic or European city, as will almost certainly result in making it a market for the sale and distribution of Chinese products to the whole United States and part of Europe. The railroads destined before very long to stretch across the continent will be a link in the chain of commerce binding London, as well as New York and New Orleans, to San Francisco.

N. O. Courier.

THE SNAPPINESS OF JOHN PELL.—The London Times, of August 30, shows how John Pell is panned by the American press in connection with Russia in the late negotiations. It says:

"The Russ and the American, whose position was too little dignified in the warlike transactions, have received some reward for their officious zeal in doing the part of go-between. The Russ, ignominiously expelled from the mouth of the Peiho when he went there in a single steamer, and the American, so cruelly snubbed by Yeh when he made a tender of his sympathy, go up in the wake of an English and French fleet, and are permitted to cruise in favor of conveying mandates and messages. Owing the toleration of their presence entirely to our force, they received a treaty as the guardian of their rather menial offices. What the amount of these ready concessions is, we are not told. It does not much matter, for England and France united are too strong to allow any mediators to cross their path."

Such talk is rather opposed to the peaceful professions we have lately heard from that quarter.

MURDER WILL OUT.—Gansy, a slave negro, aged some seventy years, is now on his trial in Washington county Superior Court, for the murder of Mr. Collins, who was found hung to a tree in Washington county some twenty-five years since. Suspicion for the time rested on this negro and some other parties, but no revelations were sufficiently developed to cause their apprehension. Eventually, however, Gansy was overpowered by a coroner's jury, and was committed to the county jail. While there, he is reported to have had an interview with his son Gansy, whom he informed that a Mr. Davenport was the only person who knew anything to convict him, and if Davenport were dead, he had nothing to fear. Very soon after this Gansy killed Davenport for the murder of which crime he expiated in this county last spring. Old Gansy will, in all probability, share the same fate his son did. How true it is that "murder will out!"—Edenton (N. C.) Express.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 15.—I ascertain that the government here approves entirely of the course of Mr. Forsyth, in delaying his departure from Mexico, on account of the yellow fever at Vera Cruz.

Dispatches from Mr. Mason at Paris, speak flatteringly of our treaty with China. It is similar in all respects to the treaties concluded with France and England.

The Secretary of War has dispatched Mr. W. B. Lee to West Point, with the two stands of colors taken from the British at Yorktown; also the colors carried by our victorious troops at the taking of Mexico. They were considered unsightly, owing to the Department not being fire-proof.

Letters received from General Houston announce his intention to press his Mexican Protectorate resolution upon Congress next winter.

Cor. N. Y. Times.

THE Memphis Eagle and Enquirer learns that Mrs. Marshall, of Tallahassee county, Miss., a lady somewhat advanced in years and very corpulent, (her usual weight is over two hundred pounds,) went out in her carriage a few days since to call upon a friend, and on her return to her home was caught in a violent storm. A large tree was blown down, and fell directly across her path, between her and the driver, thus smashing the body of the carriage to atoms, and yet neither she nor the driver were injured in the slightest degree by the tree or the shivered atoms of the carriage body. The steps, which were iron, and folded up inside of the carriage, protected her feet from being crushed beneath the log. The fright threw Mrs. Marshall into a severe spell of sickness, and had the very singular effect also of turning her head quite gray.

A NEGRO SLAVE RUNNING AWAY FROM KENTUCKY WITH A VALUABLE HORSE.—William Donaldson, a gentleman from Boone county, Kentucky, was in the city yesterday, in search of a negro male slave, who had run away from him a few nights before, taking with him a blooded horse valued at \$1,000, which, with the darkey himself, estimated at the same price, swells the loss to \$2,000.

Mr. Donaldson is under the impression that the negro came here, although he could gather no information from the ferries of a slave crossing with or without a horse, and the inference is that the darkey must have swam the horse over. His owner believes he has disposed of the horse here, and is himself hidden somewhere in the city limits.—Cin. Eq.

ACCIDENT TO GEN. SCOTT.—Gen. Scott had a very severe fall on the stairs at Cozzen's Hotel, West Point, last week. He was about attending a dinner party given to him at Col. Delafield's, when the accident happened. Having had a bullet through one shoulder, and a sword thrust through the other arm during his campaigns, he was unable to break the force of the fall by his arms, and his back was severely injured. He cannot move without great pain. He has been cupped and leeches, and is somewhat better, but suffers intensely. At his advanced age, and with so ponderous a frame, it is a serious affair to have such a fall, and he is fortunate to escape with life.

THE BAPTISTS.—The Baptist Almanac for 1859 has just been issued by the American Baptist Publication Society. We gather from it the following summary of the Baptists in the United States: Associations, 505; churches, 11,000; ordinary ministers, 7,144; licentiates, 1,025; baptised in 1857, 63,506; total members, 233,303. Besides these, there are the anti-Masonic Baptists, 58,000; and the Free Will Baptists, 40,310; and of Disciples and other denominations that practice immersion, but interfere not with the return in the last year has been 144 associations, 3,395 churches, 2,191 ordained ministers, and 225,443 members.

The Duel at Richmond.

The telegraph has briefly informed us of the occurrence of a duel near Richmond, Va., on Friday last. The Richmond Whig of Saturday gives the following account of the affair: About sunrise yesterday morning a duel was fought in a retired spot just beyond Fairfield Race Course, between Mr. O. Jennings Wise, one of the editors of the Enquirer, and the Hon. Sherrard Clemens, Representative in Congress from the Wheeling district, in this State. The weapons used were duelling pistols, and the distance ten paces, or less than that. Three shots were exchanged without effect. At the fourth the ball from Mr. Wise's pistol struck Mr. Clemens on the right thigh, a little below the hip, and passed through, causing a serious fracture of the bone. Mr. Wise was unharmed. The parties then returned to this city, and Mr. Clemens was conveyed to his hotel, where he now lies under surgical treatment. The wound, we understand, has as yet caused him but little suffering, or, rather, he has thus far evinced the utmost fortitude, maintaining the composure which he is said to have exhibited on the field. The difficulty grew out of certain strictures in the Enquirer on Mr. Clemens' course in connection with Judge Brockenbrough's and Mr. Letcher's claims to the Governorship.

The Petersburg Daily Express says: The duel doubtless grew out of some very severe strictures which appeared in the Enquirer during the early part of the present week, and which reflected in the most decided and emphatic terms on the veracity of Mr. Clemens. It seems that Mr. Clemens, in a brief conversation with Judge John W. Brockenbrough, of Lexington, not long since, inferred from the Judge's remarks that in no event would he accept the nomination of Governor, if tendered him by the Democratic Convention. This Mr. Clemens communicated to the Enquirer in a brief letter, which was published. As soon as the letter fell under Judge Rye's eye he denied that he had ever authorized Mr. Clemens to make such a statement, and wrote a letter to that effect. Seeing the response of the Judge, Mr. Clemens addressed him a letter, which the Judge replied to, and this reply Mr. Clemens forwarded to the editors of the Enquirer, requesting them to do him justice. The editorial of the Enquirer went on to state that it did not at all relieve Mr. Clemens from the unpleasant predicament in which his first unauthorized publication of Judge Rye's remarks had placed him, and closed with the severe personal strictures above adverted to.

Great Destruction of Public Records, &c.

The alarm of fire about 4 o'clock this morning proceeded from the burning of a portion of the custom house building, on Exchange place. The row of offices on the west side of the long passage which is entered from Lombard street, was entirely destroyed, together with all the books and papers. The range of offices on the east side was also considerably damaged, but the books and papers were saved in a slightly damaged condition. The loss to the building will be about \$3,000, on which there is no insurance. The property belonged to the United States government. The papers and books destroyed are of great value, and cannot be replaced. The origin of the fire appears to be as follows: The watchman, whose business it was to remain on the rotunda, discovered a leak in the ceiling through which the rain was falling fast, called upon another watchman to assist him in stopping it.

The two men went to the messenger's room and procured a candle, and after finding it, proceeded up stairs for the purpose of finding and stopping the leak. They had gone but a short distance up the stairway, when the wind blew the candle out, and in consequence they again returned to the messenger's room to relight it. They went up stairs, where they remained only a few moments, and on coming down the messenger's room was discovered to be on fire, and such was the combustible nature of its contents, that the flames soon enveloped the room, and extended to the entire range of offices on the west side. In lighting the candle, it is supposed that a spark fell among the loose papers in the room.

A government watchman, named Emma Wynnam, made a narrow escape with his life. When found he was nearly suffocated.

Baltimore Patriot, 15th.

Have Had Enough.

The Boston Courier, one of the ablest representative journals of the old Whig sentiment in the Union, thinks that Massachusetts has had enough of Black Republicanism, and in a recent issue, in an editorial, alluding to the Democratic nominees for State officers, holds this significant language:

We shall do all in our power to promote the election of these candidates, heartily and cheerfully; not because they are Democrats, but because we wish to do the State such service as we can render, and because we think there is no other course left for national men at present in Massachusetts. The State has had enough, and we trust the people are at length ready to say, more than enough of the Republican party; and is high time, by every means involving no sacrifice of essential principle, to resist, and bring to an end, a power dishonestly acquired, and which they have so shamefully abused. An Administration, marked by a flagrant violation of the constitution, and by a continuous series of departures from the policy, principles, and usages of the Commonwealth, whether under Whig or Democratic rule, ought not to be so long stand. We shall maintain these causes of opposition before the people in the frank discharge of our public duty, and take our position here, as the most reasonable and like means to effect that reformation in the State.

THE last Legislature of Kentucky passed an act authorizing the Governor to appoint two gentlemen to act as Commissioners, in conjunction with two to be appointed by the Governor of Tennessee, to run and re-mark the boundary line between Kentucky and Tennessee. Gov. Morehead has appointed Mr. A. P. Cox, of Frankfort, as one of the commissioners, and we learn with pleasure that he has selected our neighbor and fellow-citizen, Charles M. Briggs, as the other. We have not the pleasure of an acquaintance with Mr. Cox, but understand he is eminently qualified for the office of Commissioner, and we do not know that the appointment of Briggs is a good one. Mr. Briggs is a lawyer of ability and a gentleman for whom personally we entertain the profoundest respect and kindest regard; he is also one of the best surveyors in the State, and one who is well qualified in every particular to discharge the duties which may devolve upon him in such a manner as will be satisfactory to all concerned. Knowing the Governor's intense American feeling, we did not, nor could we expect him to appoint one of the unfriendly. However, we feel gratified at the selection he has made, and we venture to predict that Charles M. Briggs will make a number one Commissioner.—Bowling-Green Standard.

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